REGISTERED No. I—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,357.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Passengers for ALGIERS, LISBON and LONDON can proceed by the PUNJAUB changing at Aden to the Agra, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on 30th November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. GOA, 1,505 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875 at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Galle	Dec. 3
„ Carwar	22	„ Negapatam	5
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	6
„ Cannanore	24	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Visagapatam	8
„ Calicut	25	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Beypore	25	„ Calli gp-tam	9
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Alleppey	26	„ False Point	10
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	12
„ Cotongpo			

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next, the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSREE	8
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	8
„ Muscat	28	„ Feo	8
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bushire	10
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	15
„ Bahrein	Dec. 1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	2	„ Jask	19
„ Feo	4	„ Gwader	20
„ Mahomerah	4	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive Bussrah	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 4 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 883 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next, the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Hebbert will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore and Catch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd November 1875, at 5 P.M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jaytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	35	22	6	
Port Said	36	23	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	59	38	16-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov. Dec.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	29th—Suez, &c.
TRIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	6th—Southampton.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	13th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain W. B. Andrews, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th November 1875. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Teaser, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The Cabins have large ports to them and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam-ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARD. 188.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 678 H. P. nominal, J. C. Gboay, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.	
INDIA	2200	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.	
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.	

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Suez.	Rs.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 300	Rs.
SECOND CLASS	„ 200	„

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4 FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Tonga with pair of Grey ponies and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a first-class Oakwood Harmonium, a Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, &c., at Edgemore House, No. 5, Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon, near Waree Bunder.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. C. TINCKOM, Esq., changing his residence.

The same comprises, rich cut glassware, Dinner Service, Plated ware, such as pickle stand, Sugar pot, Tea kettle, Bread basket, Butter pot waiter, lot of spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, table candlesticks, &c., Carved Blackwood Household furniture, such as a set of Dining table in 4 pie es, Dining room chairs, sideboard, screen, circular and pier tables, Chiffoniers, Whatnot, Easy, rocking and drawing room chair, conversation sofas, teapoys, double and single bedsteads, gong argan 4 lamps, Carpets, a Oakwood Harmonium, a sewing machine, a bag telle table, time piece, flower vases, figures, Camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, charpoy, meat safes, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A first class English Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table by "Hopkins and Stephens" with Lamps complete.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Times" Office,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 389 of 1874.

Bhicoo Emna.....Plaintiff

vs.

Essoo Emna.....Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley on the 1st day of July 1875, and under instructions received from Messieurs H. W. Payne and F. Chalk, the Partitioners appointed by the said order, Mr. Bomonjee Dossabhoy, auctioneer, will sell in one lot by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 24th day of November instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable property situate at Candawady, without the Fort.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bhicoo Emna and Essoo Emna or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1693 square yards be the same a little more or less with a bungalow and one upper and one lower storied chawl and buildings standing thereon with their appurtenances situate on the south side of Candawady lane without the Fort, and fronting thereto in the sub-district of Bholeshwur in the island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Pension tax under No. 61, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 83, 84, 85, and 86 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the said Candawady lane on or towards the east by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdass on or towards the south by an oart called Pimpulwady and on or towards the west by the property in the possession of the Trustees of Mahajan wady, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Bhicoo Emna and Essoo Emna and their tenants.

N. B.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, the Plaintiff's Solicitors, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the Defendant's Solicitors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Just Landed.

A small handsome Hansom Cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving Cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

ALSO

A new miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

A very handsome new small four-seated open carriage with lamp, pole and shaft, expressly made to order.

ALSO

Two very handsome English built Broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built Waggonette.

One Four seated Phaeton.

One Landau Sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 10th of every Month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

Passenger Steamer	Tons. H.P.	
JUNO,	3,124, 400,	about 10th Dec. 1875

All the accommodation for Passengers by the S. S. "Juno" is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, applyto THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1875-76.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
CIVIL AND MILITARY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &C.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and in the small at possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman.*)

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island, or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Rolla, arrived in Harbour this morning, are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will NOT be ADMITTED under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND and FINAL CALL of Rs. 150 per share has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th instant, IN DEFAULT INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 18th November 1875.

TO BE LET, either FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, quite open to the Sea breeze, with a neatly laid out Garden, and Gas laid on throughout the house. Rent Rs. 175 unfurnished or Rs. 250 furnished. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.—Notice is hereby given, that PARCELS POSTED in INDIA for TRANSMISSION to the UNITED KINGDOM by the OVERLAND PARCEL POST must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for transmission and pendently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations

Note.—The Company's present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent, which does not include Marine or other Insurance.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Officiating Post Master General.

TO BE LET from 1st December, the SPACIOUS PREMISES in RAMPART ROW and MEADOWS STREET with two entrances, now in the occupation of Messrs. RITTER & Co., Photographers. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET from 1st December, a COMFORTABLE SHOP in RAMPART ROW and MEADOWS STREET, next to Messrs. ROWLAND and Co. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA. The drawing is Oilpainted and has three Bed-room Shower Baths attached and has a very large verandah, all facing the Sea on the West side. The entire Bungalow is matted and papered and newly painted. Rent only Rs. 160. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

FANCY WOOL SHAWLS.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yards square, Light Drab Ground, with Narrow Dark Drab Stripes, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White, very Soft, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Drab and Brown, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White and Dark Grey, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light and Dark Brown Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Black and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Dark and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROYAL STUART," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "VICTORIA," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "Rob Roy," 2 inch Plaid, Rs. 22-8

PLAID SHAWL, "Rob Roy," ½ inch Plaid.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 25.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 3½ inch Check, Rs. 30.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "GORDON," Rs. 40.

PLAID SHAWL, "42nd," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "Sutherland," Rs. 22-8.

ALSO VARIOUS FANCY PLAID SHAWLS, Rs. 22-8.

ROMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, a pretty assortment, Rs. 15.

KNITTED WOOL COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 5.

COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

COLOURED STRIPED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 10-8.

PLAIN COLOURED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 15

WOOL CLOUDS.

PLAIN WHITE WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.

RED AND GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8.

BLUE AND GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8.

PLAIN SCARLET WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4.

PLAIN BLACK WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS TO THE "ROYAL TOURIST" AND "ENTRE ACTE," BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. B. PHILLIPS, Chemist, Poona, is in want of an ASSISTANT. Apply, with particulars, to the above address.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

A LADY desires to obtain, for one whom she can CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND, a situation as NURSE or LADY'S MAID, either for service in this country or for the voyage home. Apply to "G," *Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

OF FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Cash Prices.
SPECTACLES in best blued-steel frames.....per pair	Rs. 6 0
Do. Cataract do. do. ..... „	9 0 to 16 0
EYE-GLASSES, single, in tortoiseshell frames, each	3 8
Do. double gilt-steel spring folders in tortoiseshell or gilt-steel frames, per pair	7 0

The above may be had in Gold frames at varying prices.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel, Church, Cantt's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 Engravings of Spectacles, &c., sent on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, Pool size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slate, Carved Legs, Indo Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 600. Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 21 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramid 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 7, Rs. 24; Nos. 5 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 3 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Perfect Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 3 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTRUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass Sashes, comfortable for a journey, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTE, for 1 and 2 Horses, with Patent Revolving Back Seat.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, Americ and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETON, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest patterns, as now in London, Paris and Vienna;

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, with the richest Silk and Woollen Trimmings.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other Carriages made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statuettes, Ormolu and Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras, Table Ornaments, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY [illegible] sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, and also be had at their Establishment, with [illegible]

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives [illegible] decanters of ice in less than 3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH NOV. 1875.

PARTLY owing to the American advices, but mainly to the more settled appearance of political affairs on the Continent, the Liverpool Cotton Market has assumed a slightly better tone. Yesterday's closing report was quiet but steady at unchanged prices, the sales reaching 15,000 bales, and this morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 4,000 bales.

From New York yesterday Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 13½ cents. per lb. on the spot, but Futures were 1-16 cent. higher. Gold continues at 114½; Exchange on London has advanced from dols. 4·84 to dols. 4·84½ per £ sterling. The Receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesday's Receipts... ...	28,000	21,000	19,000
Five days' do	127,000	98,000	90,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,193,000	1,054,000	832,000

The London Coffee Market yesterday was depressed, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted 1s. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, and according to Reuter Seeds are also unchanged; but private telegrams, we hear, quote Bombay Linseed, December shipment by steamer, at 55s. per quarter.

A withdrawl of £50,000 from the Bank of England—destination unknown—is advised, but this loses significance alongside of the fact of the rate of discount in the open market being 1½ per cent. under the Bank minimum. Such a discrepancy cannot long be maintained, and it is not at all unlikely that we may hear to-morrow morning of a reduction in the Bank rate.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅞. French Rentes at 103⅜. Bar Silver is not quoted.

The fortnightly biddings in London yesterday for the Council drafts on India, resulted in £286,000 being allotted to Calcutta and £21,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 9·55d., and £293,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·53d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 9¼d. per rupee receiving 5 per cent. These rates show a decline of nearly ¼d. per rupee as compared with the last allotments, and although this had been to a great extent discounted on this side, it has led to a further fall of 1/16d. in STERLING EXCHANGE. Even at the decline the market is still very weak, and there are more buyers than sellers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d. 17-32	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 15-16 to 31-32	,,
Credits 2	,, 1s. 10d.	,,
Documents 3	,, 1s. 10d. 1-16	,,

On Calcutta we have still nothing to report. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but unchanged. Holders, on the one hand, are unwilling to press sales unless at full rates, while buyers seem inclined to hold off until political matters in Europe are quite settled.

The SHARE MARKET opened with a very dull feeling, and values generally had a downward tendency, but in the afternoon there was more doing and in Spinning Shares a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share has been established. Bank of Bombays are still dull and a decline of ¼ per cent. has taken place. Mofussil Co.'s are Rs. 5 and Berar Co.'s Rs. 15 per share lower. Bombay, Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 30 per share.

COTTON to-day has been quiet but steady, with no actual change in prices. In ready Cotton transactions are still confined to small lots of Dholleras, but we hear of a purchase of 100 candies new Julgaum at Rs. 175 per candy full pressed February delivery.

FREIGHTS are slightly firmer. By loading steamers for Liverpool £1-13 9 is now asked for measurement cargo, and a considerable quantity of Seed is offering, for which consignees are asking £1-17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are firm and prices are well supported, but stocks being small, business from first hands is somewhat restricted. In the bazaar clearances are comparatively liberal, especially of Shirtings, Madapollams, and Jacconets, on which the demand now chiefly runs.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	677½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	262
40,000	981½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	20·	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	40½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	,00)	all	60	Colaba Land Co..	1,105
7,500	15)	all	...	Esplanade Land & Pier Co.	75
1,750	5,000	£ 000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,000	all	16 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	185

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain W. H. Bart, sailed yesterday for Jamnuggur, with His Highness the Raja of Jamnuggur, and two hundred followers.

THE DECCAN (s).—The Khedive (s), Steward, from Bombay, arrived at Southampton, on 27th October, with the disabled steamer Deccan in tow, from Gibraltar.

THE S. S. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and fourteen deck passengers.

THE S. S PEHLWAN, 101 tons Captain G. DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Gama and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Abreo, and Mr. R. C. De Souza.

THE EUROPEAN (s).—All cargo of the European (s) wrecked at Liverpool, tween decks has been got out: remaining cargo all in lower hold, consisting of machinery, railway iron, coal and coke; discharge going on slowly owing to tide.

BARGANY, from Bombay, at Liverpool, drifted on to Pluckinton Bank when docking, 28th October, and after remaining half an hour, was assisted off by two tugs and docked at Canning Dock: it is reported she has sustained no apparent damage.

KONG SVERRE (s) from Kurrachee, ashore to the westward of Dunkirk Harbour, is to be sold at Dunkirk by public auction, 29th October. An arrangement has been made with the owner of the Kong Sverre (s); owner will pay insurers of cargo francs 30,000, damages.

THE BIANCA from Bombay, was in tow of the Fury Tug, 24th October, off Liverpool, when the hawser parted about 20 miles N. W. of the Bar Lightship, and she was lost sight of to leeward; it was blowing a hurricane at the time, and it is thought that the vessel will make for Belfast Lough. She has since been reported by telegraph, as having arrived safely.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S. S. ARABIA, 1,020 tons, Captain C. G. Ralle, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Genoa (October 24th), via the Suez Canal, with a following cargo :—From Bordeaux. 4,801 boxes brandy, 83 casks cork, 116 boxes and 10 barrels wine, 100 boxes curacao, 4 boxes champagne, 100 packages pen-holders, 1 case toys, 51 boxes preserves, 5 cases peppermints, 5 cases liquor, 35 cases perfumery, 35 cases oilmanstores, 1 case provision, and 10 cases butter. From Marseilles—2 boxes olive oil, 3 boxes olive, 1 case cheese, 2 cases sardine, 3 boxes fish oil, 50 cases vermouth, 10 cases cotton piece goods, and 1 case perfumery. From Genoa—3 cases and 60 boxes wine, 1 case gauge, 1 case alabasterwork, 4 cases sweetmeat, 21 cases apples, 10 cases paper, 5 cases glass, 2 bales blankets, 49 cases piece goods, 2 cases harmonium, 1 chair, and 3 packages merchandize. From Leghorn—5 packages marbles, 1 case books, and 2 cases wine. From Naples—2 barrels wine, 1 case preserves, and 1 case fish. She brought the following passengers :—From Genoa—Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Captain and Mrs. Law, Revd and Mrs. Murray Mr. Mayley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Spencer, and one child, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Macquoid and one child, Mr. A. Keilar, Mrs. A. Birnie, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Wright, Lady Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Boyack, Mr. and Mrs. Greenes, Mr. Cosen Domstrio, Mr. Evans, Lady Meade's Ayah, Mr. Davis, Mr. Mayer and Mr. Exley. From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Woodside, Miss Woodside and Mr. Montecisir. From Suez—Mr. E. Marcopolo, Mr. Ambar, Mr. V. Haiwak and one friend, Mr. Seyad Mahomed awad and one child.

ARRIVALS.

No.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Arabia (s).....	Rorlo	Genoa, Oct 24.
18	Thibet (s).....	Eastby	Ven ce, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Helene	Rhodes	Liverpool
	Shah Jehan ...	Harwood ...	Calcutta viaCannanore
	Ocean Queen ...	Finnis	Mauritius
	Clive (s).....	Bart	Jamnuggur.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutch.
	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Coast & Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Barque Fortana, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.
14 Hydaspe(s)..... Remoi leon...Southampton, Oct 7.
Exporter ..... Brooks ..... Boston, June 4.
Nov. DEPARTURE.
14 City of Baltimore(s) .... ,,

MADRAF.

Nov. ARRIVAL.
15 D. of Sutherland(s). ..... Calcutta.
Nov. DEPARTURE.
18 Maida (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·988
Temperature of the Air.....	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·9
Dew Point.....	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·3
Minimum do. do	75·8
General Direction of wind...	ESE, ENE, E, W, WNW, NNW,N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	192

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dewa Gunradhur, 25 cases slates, Eabhoy Tyebally, Zeal s, 1,00 kegs white paint, Joseph Soares; 950 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Samuelin.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s, 15 cases champagne, C Bouneville & Co, Indus s, 3 cases toys, Merwanjee & Co.
Venetia s, 160 casks ale, S L Macnaghten; 1 case thread, Rogers & Co.
Strathclyde s, 12 cases sulphuric acid, Pochajee Pramjee & Co.
J C Stevenson s, 16 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 6 packages glassware, P M Panthakey; 25 cases gin and 2 cases cheese, H F Soares & Co; 2 cases chloralyne, Punnett & Co.
Parsee s, 100 cases old tom, Jewajee Ruttonjee sons; 128 kegs nail, Hassumally Lallmeya; 24 bal s printing papers, Bhicoo Sazabs & Co; 133 casks ale, J M Moola; 40 cases paper, Framjee Shapoorjee; 40 cases window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 25 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Abdooreman.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 100 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atlanta s, 68 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 272 bags gall, Nuthoo Soomderjee; 1,409 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 56 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 51 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 110 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 247 bales cotton, Jas ax Muckunjee; 400 bags myrabolams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 50 bales cotton, Gokerda Khetsee.
J C Stevenson s, 2,400 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Utopia s, 850 packages wet dates, Woosoman Vaydena; 65 cwts horns, G N Grondona; 171 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 4,267 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co; 900 bundles coir yarn, Goolalchund.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 10 cases tunkankhar and 2 cases fishmaws, Rusubally Ally Rozs; 50 cases fishmaws, Mirally Nuthoo; 4 bales hides, Abdoolrehman O suman; 9 bales hides, Surrif Durvesh; 19 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola; 23 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 1,700 bags rape seed, Finlay, Scott & Co; 250 bags rape seed, Wallace & Co; 6 cases chundroos, Dharmsey Velljee; 11 cases peacock feathers, Allymamed Hasum; 11 cases peacock feathers, Gunny Hasum.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s, 38 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR HULL.

Mallowdale, 3,000 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s, 500 bags gingellyseed, A Kunkler & Co.
Arabia s, 220 bags gingellyseed, A Kunkler & Co; 900 bags poppyseed, Tyebjee & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa, s, 119 bales cotton, Sadasive Gopinath.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 3,333 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s, 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s, 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONG KONG.

Goa s, 40 bales twist, The N D P S and W Co.

HIGH COURT.—19TH NOVEMBER.

Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

LONG CAUSES.

574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidass Moorlidhurdass vs Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazar—Ardaseer Framjee.—Part heard. Equity side.

For further Direction—Direction and costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nance Tarra Naiqueein vs Khoja Allarucchia Soomar. Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSE.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M B Limited vs Cazee Bhaoodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung.

9-74—Fletcher and Smith—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

189-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Vyjnath and Ganesh Sevanji—Gowlani Bacojee Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundrobai—Jefferson and Payne.

432-75—Jamsetji Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others—Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Junardhun and o.

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbetee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

666-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bevery.

415-75—M H Khan—Sir Dinshabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghunathdass Jumnadass vs Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrow Pandoorung. Part heard.

501-74—Ikirishna and Bhugwandass—Ragoo Balloo vs Pandoorung Keroba.

404-75—Shamrao P—Tapidass Manordass vs Odhowjee Giga—and Ishwur Lalljee Bungay.

435-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Mithibai Widow vs Thacker Waljee Godhowjee—Inperson.

47-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai Widow vs Mancooverbai Widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rubbee—an infant vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

129-75—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Luckmidas Khemji and another vs Navibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

257-75—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Vathooradass Nurrotumdass vs Gokibai and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Rummull and others vs Jetha Padumsey—Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Ronking, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dept, on duty, from England.
Morgan, Captain, Bombay 26th Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Lester, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

NOVEMBER 17.

Jervis, Captain, Bengal 8th King Regt, on leave, from Chakrata
Brown, Lieut, Bengal 8th King Regt, on leave, from Chakrata.
Luby, Lieut, Bengal 30th Foot, on leave, from Dagshai.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Cochrane, Lieut Col, Bengal 1/8th Regt, to join, to Delhi.

NOVEMBER 18.

Wargan Col, Bombay Ins Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Chichester, Bt Major, Bengal 31st Regt, on leave, to Jullunder.
Beaumont, Surg, Bengal Ind Med Dep, on duty, to Calcutta.
Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Johnson, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Watson, Col, Bombay Central India Horse, to rejoin, from England.
Jameson, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on sick leave, from England.
Law, Captain, Madras Supt Police, on furlough, from England.
Hawey, Surg, Bengal 1st Regt, to rejoin, from England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Head Quarters Poona, Adjutant General's Office
Poona, 17th November 1875.

The following officer has obtained leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Maj W F Robertson, E Batty 9th Bgde to remain in Bombay from 7th to 21st Nov 1875 in extension on medical certificate.
The undermentioned officer has obtained leave to England on medical certificate :—
Royal Artillery—Vety Surg S L Pollin, 8th Bgde to England per troop ship from date of departure to appear before a medical Board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, November* 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered :—
Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Thomas William Brumby to be Condr, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Conr) Samuel Sparrow to be sub-Condr, from the 28th Oct 1875, in succession to Sarsfield, pensioned.
Sub-Condr William Wilson to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Serjt Francis Forbes to be Actg Sub-Condr, from the 29th Oct 1875, in succession to Brumby and Sparrow, promoted.
The undermentioned Asst Apothy, 1st class, to be Apothy, 2nd class, to fill an existing vacancy :—
J Maloney, No 51, with effect from 6th Oct 1875, vice D Munday, No 7, promoted to Hony Surg, G G O No 754, dated 3rd Nov 1875.
The undermentioned Actg Asst Apothy, 2nd class, is confirmed in that rank, to fill an existing vacancy :—
The Saldanha Oliveira, with effect from 6th Oct 1875, vice J Maloney No 15, promoted to Apothy.
Surg H H Batty, in Medical charge 7th Regt N I, is granted a furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Dec next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.
The following Order is confirmed :—
Bengaon Station Order dated 4th Nov 1875, dirting Maj A J Doig, 15th N I, to perform the duties of Supt of Bazars, in addition to his own, vice Capt Trevelyan.
The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—
Depy Commsy and Hony Capt G P Hazelgrove, Capt R A Sargeaunt, a Lieut of Surg-Maj A N E Biddell.
The undermentioned Officer has been granted an extension of leave for the period specified :—
Capt T Glancy, 4 months, s C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Crawford, Second Class Engr, Bombay Marine, is promoted to be First Class from the 25th Oct 1875, to fill a vacancy.
The following arrangements are sanctioned :—
Mr G F Poole, Second Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Quantung, to be Actg First Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie from the 2nd Oct 1875, vice Bean absent on furlough.
Mr H B Baddeley, Third Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Quangtung to be acting Second Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie from the 2nd Oct 1875, vice Dunn absent on leave on private affairs.
Mr E L Pryce, Actg First Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie, to revert to his appointment of Third Officer from the 2nd Oct 1875.
Mr G A Cranmer is appointed Actg Third Officer of H M's Steam Vessel Quangtung from the 4th Oct 1875, vice Baddeley transferred to the Dalhousie, as Actg Second Officer.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr-in-Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas, on the return of the Hon Mr Justice Melvill, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon Mr Justice Pinhey, or until further orders.
Rao Saheb Narso Hari Apte, substantive pro-tem second class second grade, Subordinate Judge of Junnar, in the Poona Dist, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj A M Blomfield and Surg R H Batty, H M's 7th Regt N I, respectively delivered over and received charge of the C M Duties at Dhulia on the 5th ultimo, before office hours.
Mr J B Peile, Pol Agent in Kattywar, made over charge of the current duties of the Agency to Capt G Wodehouse, First Asst Political Agent in Kattywar, on the evening of the 23rd ultimo.
Mr A Daizell received charge of the Office of the Supt, Federal Police and Bhsel Agent, Rewa Kanta, on the 25th ultimo, before office hours.
Mr H J H Henderson, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Kurrachee, has passed an examination in Sindi, according to the test prescribed in Govt Notification of 12th June 1863.
Mr Charles Mapp acted as Supt of the House of Correction and Govr of the Govt Workhouse from 11th to 24th Sept 1875, both days inclusive, during the absence of Maj T F B Walsh, on privilege leave.
Mr N M W Daniell, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Mr A C Watt, Registrar of H M's High Court of Judicature, having returned to Bombay on 6th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion of the furlough grauted to him in Govt Notification dated 9th Sept 1873 is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave from 6th to 12th Oct 1875, inclusive.
Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Vithal Vinchurkar, first class Subordinate Judge of Satara, delivered over charge of his Court on the 2nd inst, after Office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Moore to act as Collr and Mag and Pol Agent of the Dist of the Tanna, until further orders.
Mr T D Mackenzie, Civil Service, having returned to the Presidency on the night of the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough for twenty months granted to him from 9th March 1874, is cancelled.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Spry, First Asst Collr of Ahmednapar, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of four months' furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt E L Marryat, R E, is appointed, from the 8th inst, to act as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, vice Capt G W Oldham, R E, on furlough.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs P Peterson and R G Bhandarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College, on the 19th ultimo, after office hours.
Messrs R G Bhandarkar and H A Bhabha respectively delivered over and received charge of the Asst Professorship, Elphinstone College, on the 19th ultimo, after office hours.
Professor P Peterson received charge of his duties as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College on the 20th ultimo, before office hours.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

TOWN HALL.

THE CARANDINI COMPANY
WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND
GRAND CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 25TH NOV.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BYCULLA CLUB.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—November 8th, at Guntoor, the wife of Mr. J. E. Chapman, D. P. W., of a son.
PRIMROSE—November 9th, at Mangalore, the wife of Alexander Primrose, Esq., of a son.
WESTON—November 9th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. Weston, 40th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875.

IT is a curious reflection that in savage life women have a social status as much below men as in a highly civilized state of existence they have one above them. Extremes meet in this instance, and the result,—as it be comes more and more apparent,—is: the discontent of the fair sex with their lot. The fact is that their lot, whether it be to toil after a painted chief on the war path, or to dress several times a day for social gaieties in India, is more or less unsatisfactory because it is unnatural; and we veritably believe that a sensible woman would prefer the medium station for which Providence designed her, rather than the drudge or the doll situation with which she is gifted by the other sex. There is an unreality about woman's life that is impelling her, as we see, to a thousand extravagances. The uncertainty of her position in the great scheme of Nature, the false ideal to which her adorers would elevate her, and the restless thirst for novelty common to the sex, send her scampering after woman's rights, or eagerly running in pursuit of some equally chimerical mission, forgetful that, if woman has any mission, special or praiseworthy above others, it is to bear children, and be a good and faithful wife to her husband. Unluckily, it is only one woman among many who strives to better herself by the use of her intellect. The crowd rush to dress and social extravagance as the readiest antidote for the *ennui* and difficulty of a false position; whence, no doubt, a great deal of the satire levelled at the sex as well as the complaints regarding a superabundance of spinsters in our time.

Naturally, the faults of the sex are more conspicuous in India than at home. Small societies are like houses of glass, wherein even the casual passer-by can see much that is going on. A Paul Pry, if so disposed, might fathom the very motives of every scandal in an Indian station, and trace it, like some muddy Nile, to its very sources, so that nowhere more than in this country is the lath and plaster nature of the pedestal on which woman stands more apparent, despite the covering of an unreal adoration that the other sex pretends to throw over it. This affectation of regarding woman as a divinity is, in truth, so false and hollow, that it is difficult to refrain from laughter when observing it practised at our Badminton or Balls; but, if it strikes men as absurd, how much more ridiculous must it appear to the fair creature worshipped, who is doubtless as fully alive as any one to the indifferent material of the clay she is made of. In fact, women think much more of their dress than of compliments they know are vain; but the mischief effected is none the less for this, because this divinity business encourages the weaker or the worse educated of the sex to run riot with milliners, and, as a matter of consequence, with rupess. When a young married woman is told, as she is too often told out here, that she is something divine and angelic, she naturally strives to dress up to what in her imagination is the part, and appears in gorgeous silks and satins, at credit prices so dismal as to elongate her spouse's visage when he comes to pay the bills for them. The sort of adoration we speak of is, however, a cheap and cheerful amusement for those young or middle-aged bachelors who delight in flirtations that cost nothing. It is so easy to stimulate a woman's vanity to extravagance, and she falls in so readily with suggestions on dress, that the ideal pedestal is the simplest thing in the world for the idle young gentleman who piles it with pearls and velvet. But for the man who pays the affair has another aspect; and we daresay the pedestal on which fashionable woman takes her stand as the incarnation of Venus in flounces is a heavy burden and a skeleton in the closet for many a householder out here.

Of course, if we must have unreality we must pay for it. The ideal is always more expensive than the real, and one of the fashionable divinities of the day that does nothing better than dress and paint costs, at a rough estimation, as much as ten old pattern wives, good mothers, and sincere friends—their families, however, not included. Otherwise, the expense of this costly creature is so great, that we wonder her adorers do not see that in encouraging her extravagance they are actually placing her so high on the divinity pedestal as presently to be beyond their reach. An inclination to marriage must at times, we suppose, flit across the calculating brains of the youth of our age. There are few men who have not entertained notions of domestic bliss; of a fond and tidy wife; and of a cheerful dinner table with a woman's presence to grace it. All these alleviations of worldly strife are the gifts of Providence to most men if they choose to avail themselves of them; but this the young man of the day hardly ever thinks of doing. His senseless action is to put the girl who might be the tidy wife on the fashionable and draggled divinity pedestal, and then call her divine, until she takes the flatterer at his word, and disappears beyond matrimony in her upper atmosphere as a spirit indeed. It is an absurd description of woman worship that defeats its object, and if, women were at the trouble to think, they would be little flattered at it. Perhaps some of them *do* reflect on the absurdity, whence the *hauteur* and even contempt with which we often see a woman out here with two thousand rupees a month look down on the nobler sex with five hundred. Certainly, the haughty dame stands on the stool mankind has erected for her, and has a right thereby to contemn the lower lord of the creation; nevertheless this fictitious elevation of woman above man often strikes us, —and never more than in India—as something ridiculous and overstrained, if not an element of much social mischief every where.

There is a certain amount of politeness due to the fair sex which every true gentleman is willing to offer unasked. This is as it should be, but to go beyond those claims that woman can fairly lay upon man is mere extravagance of sentiment, and for our own part we see little more to condemn in the habits that make the drudge than in those that make the doll. One is as contemptible as the other, though the insincerity about the training of dolls deserves special condemnation. Perhaps it is this insincerity of woman worship, as now practised, that gives ground for the common complaint of woman's insincerity to-day. If she lives in an atmosphere of insincerity, it is hard to see how she can be otherwise than insincere, and that she is so let any one deny who goes much into Indian society and observes what goes on there. It seems little short of cruelty to drive fresh and innocent young girls, who would ask nothing better than to be good wives and mothers, into the dissipation of dress by this divinity theory. The end of it is that their *pseudo* adorers are much too afraid to marry the divine beings they have created, and they return from whence they came as spinsters, sad and disgusted with—to use a vulgarism—the "do." For sensible mothers the deception is abominable, and for fathers a perfect curse in the way of clothes; but then mothers, as a rule, are only too prone to mount pedestals of their own even more elevated than those assigned by Society to their daughters. Of course, as long as the world is composed of its present elements, it would be vain to look for reason where unreason is fashionable; still, if it could be brought home to men and women that they are acting against their joint interests in this matter, something might follow from the impression conveyed. Many women dislike the extravagant adoration they receive on account of its ill-disguised insincerity, and men, we know, often bitterly complain of the insults they receive from the idols they have made for themselves of pure clay. In short, like all popular deceptions this has many dupes, and for their sake we should not be sorry to see the end of it.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SINCE going on board the Serapis on Wednesday evening, the Prince has as far as possible put aside ceremony. He had a number of people to dinner with him on Wednesday, and yesterday he went on board the flagship Undaunted and took luncheon with Admiral Macdonald, having previously sent word that no saluto was to be fired in his honour and that no extraordinary preparations of any kind were to be made. Last night His Royal Highness left Bombay for Baroda; and a full account of his departure will be found below.

We believe it is His Royal Highness's intention to stay only a day or so at Baroda, and then to travel up the line by easy stages to Ahmedabad, stopping here and there, wherever he can get any good quail or snipe-shooting. Captain Westmacott has, it is understood, promised to provide some excellent sport for the Royal party, though the season is still rather early.

None of the men-of-war are to leave Bombay this week, unless the Admiralty should send a telegram for one of the smaller ships to proceed to Rangoon, on account of the disquieting news received from that place. The Undaunted, the Newcastle, and the Topaze, will, we hear, sail next Tuesday for Colombo. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will probably return to Bombay from Guzerat next Wednesday, but the Serapis and Osborne will not sail for Colombo till after the arrival of the English mail next week, and they will be escorted out of Bombay harbour and accompanied down the coast by the rest of the Squadron.

THE DEPARTURE FOR BARODA.

It was impossible to observe a similar mode of procedure when His Royal Highness landed again at the Apollo Bunder later in the evening, *en route* to Baroda, because the Prince's intention in this particular had been made public; and an immense crowd assembled to "see him off." Having dined on board, His Royal Highness left the Serapis about half-past eight, and, landing at the Apollo Bunder, where his carriage and escort had awaited his re-appearance, drove at once to the Church Gate Station. The Railway Company had issued instructions to keep their station clear, but they could not prevent people from assembling outside, and large numbers of people gathered together to see the Royal carriage pass. The station was very prettily and tastefully illuminated, and the arch in front of it looked very attractive, lit up by plain and coloured lights. The arrangements for the journey were almost precisely similar to those made by the G. I. P. Railway on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Poona, except that Mr. Duxbury and other officials of the B. B. &C. I. Railway had charge of the train. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, and a few other principal members of his suite,—including Dr. Russell,—the remainder staying on board the Serapis. The train left the station directly after nine o'clock, and was expected to arrive at Baroda at 8 o'clock this morning. Stoppages would be made at only one or two stations, and merely for the purpose of supplying the engine with water.

THE PRINCE AT SANS SOUCI.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, and suite paid a visit to Sans Souci yesterday afternoon and partook of luncheon with Lady Sassoon and family. His Royal Highness was received at the foot of the steps by Mr. Edward Sassoon, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and Mr. A. M. Gubbay and shown round the Mansion, appearing very much to admire all he saw, especially the pretty view of the grounds as seen from the front of the house.

VISITS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Prince of Wales appears to have been determined that his proceedings yesterday should be conducted without the no doubt enthusiastic and sincere, but sometimes rather obtrusive and unwelcome demonstrations of the very demonstrative public; and on this occasion matters were so well managed that even the curious and watchful people of Bombay were "sold," and the object of privacy was fully attained. It was currently reported throughout the town that His Royal Highness intended to remain on board the Serapis until he landed in the evening to join the train that was to convey him to Baroda; and the public mind rested in peaceful security under the positive assurance that the Prince would be totally invisible throughout the day. To give credence to the report, and to further maintain the impression, the Standard was kept flying on board the ship all day, as an intimation to those on shore that the Prince was on board. But it is proverbially true that appearances are deceptive; and in this case the tale of the Standard was utterly fictitious. In fact, during the afternoon, His Royal Highness quietly left the ship, and was conveyed to the comparatively unfrequented Mazagon Bunder. He was here received *sub rosa*, so far as the affair could be managed, and immediately drove off in a closed carriage, drawn by four horses, with outriders, and escorted by a detachment of the 3rd Hussars. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Sir Bartle Frere, General Probyn, and Captain Fitzgerald. The object of His Royal Highness was to pay certain ceremonial visits, and it was necessary that he should proceed in

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE WAR RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH NOV., 2-25 P. M.

There is no fresh cause for anxiety; the rumours in India are exaggerated.

Austria is drafting a Joint Note. The Russian Press is explaining away the supposed threat.

England will only support Turkey if the Northern Powers split.

Sir Neville Chamberlain will succeed Sir F. P. Haines.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A PLOT TO BURN RANGOON.

RANGOON, 18TH NOV., 9-55 A. M.

This morning a plot for seizing the Rangoon Arsenal and firing the town has just been discovered. Many Burmese have been arrested.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 17TH NOV.

Mr. John Holker, M. P. for Preston, has been appointed Attorney General, and Mr. Gifford, Q. C., Solicitor General.

The Kashgar Embassy has arrived at Samara.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, 18TH NOV.

The general tenour of the English Press indicates an indifferent feeling with regard to the fate of Turkey, but insists upon the necessity of preserving the present friendly state of communication with Egypt, whilst at the same time maintaining that the neutrality of Persia and Afghanistan must be preserved.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 18TH NOV.

Don Carlos has addressed a letter to King Alphonso offering to conclude a truce and promising that he will give the support of the Carlist troops to the nation, in the event of the Cuban Question causing a war between Spain and the United States.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 18TH NOV.

The s. s. Cathay, with the outward English Mails, sailed for Bombay yesterday at 9-30 P.M.

LONDON, 17TH NOV.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 94¾

6 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 103¾

The Market rate of discount is 1¼ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrival—Atlantic King.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18TH NOV., 7-10 A. M.

Mail Steamer Sumatra, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 18TH NOV., 11-17 A. M.

H. M. S. Philomel sailed for Penang.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES TO ENGLAND.

We have received the following communication from the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Office:—The Turkish route is now right. On the 16th instant the maximum time occupied by messages from the United Kingdom to India was 4 hours 43 minutes, and the minimum 20 minutes. On the 17th the maximum was 8 hours 55 minutes, and the minimum 2 hours. These reports will be sent daily at midnight until the cable is right again.

By a slip of the pen, the period of time between the Norman Conquest and the battle of Waterloo was spoken of in our first leading article of yesterday as "nearly ten centuries" instead of "nearly eight."

The break in the telegraph between Madras and Penang is, after many attempts, now settled to be about 800 or 900 miles from Madras; and meanwhile not only Penang, but the whole of the Australian Colonies are cut off from telegraphic communication with England.

The *Indian Daily News* hears that Dr. Cline, Assistant to the Comptroller General, is likely to be restored to Bombay, as Assistant Accountant General; but who is to be the Deputy Accountant General at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Gordon, who, it is said, intends shortly to apply for pension, is not yet known.

The *Japan Mail* tells us that the largest casting ever made in Yokohama was successfully completed on Wednesday afternoon (October 6) last at the Iron Works of Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson. It consisted of a four-blade screw weighing about two tons, and the work was performed with ease and entire success.

The English Resident, who has just been killed at Perak by the Malayan insurgents, Mr. Woodford Birch, is said to have been formerly a very active officer in the Ceylon Civil Service. He was thence promoted to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Straits Settlements, and he was mentioned as likely at one time to have been Governor of Fiji. Mr. Birch was an official of the most energetic type of character, and was well known in the Trincomalee and Hambantotte districts of Ceylon, which he administered for many years.

Colonel Mallesson, it is expected, the *Madras Mail* states, will resign the Guardianship of the young Maharajah of Mysore next month, and the appointment will be then abolished. Some of the duties now performed by the Colonel will be assigned to the Chief Commissioner, while those which are connected with His Highness' education will be entrusted to Mr. C. D. Maclean, C. S., Under Secretary to the Madras Government, the Secretary of State having intimated to the Government of India his desire that a Madras Civil Servant should be appointed.

Several of the English papers state that the Gordon Castle, which delivered over 60 tons of ammunition to the Chinese Government at Shanghai, is one of the Castle line of Clyde-built steamers regularly trading between London and China. The War Office directed the Director-General of Ordnance to inquire into the matter, and have now received his report. Instructions have been sent to Vice-Admiral A. P. Ryder, commander-in-chief on the China station, to act in the matter. It is stated that there are several such cargoes on the passage out at the present moment. The shipment of arms and ammunition has gone on all through the negotiations, and it is thought that the Government will prosecute the consignees.

The following letter in reference to the Nizam was published in the *Standard* on Oct. 28, addressed to the Editor:—

The alleged refusal of the Nizam to join the other native sovereigns and princes in the forthcoming demonstrations in India is, considering the extreme youth of his Highness, of less importance than is the question of the *bona-fides* of his minister Sir Salar Jung. In a private letter which I have recently received from Captain Clerk, the governor of his Highness, he speaks with some warmth of the manner in which Sir Salar Jung has been misrepresented, and holds him to be equally responsible with Sir Salar Jung and the other Regent, and the medical officers in attendance upon his Highness, for the determination which was arrived at. They decided in consequence of so much excitement upon one so young and so extremely delicate. Short of this Sir Salar Jung was very anxious to contribute to the utmost of his powers to the success of the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India. It is to be remembered that in addition to his confidential position at the Court of the Nizam, Captain Clerk is also an equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the value of his testimony is unquestionable. Being personally attached to the Royal family it is improbable he would, unless for weighty reasons, have sanctioned any step that could have appeared adverse to the dignity of the Crown, or to the respect due to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and it may be well assumed that, from his position and being on the spot, he fully knew "the why and the wherefore."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oct. 27. J. P. BRIDGWATER.

Referring to the probabilities of war between Japan and Corea, the *Japan Mail*, dated Yokohama Oct. 11, says:—"Little is positively known regarding the occurrence in Corea the account of which, published on Thursday evening, has caused so much stir both in Yeddo and here. But it is doubtless true that a Japanese gun-boat was fired upon by the Coreans, and that her people then landed, took a fort, and burnt the village near to which the attack was made. If, in giving our own short account of it on Friday morning, we mentioned the possibility of war, or the probable attitude of the nation in the event of its breaking out, we did so assuredly with no feeling either that it would be wise or was necessary under all the circumstances. If it be true that summary punishment was inflicted upon the attacking party, the question fairly arises whether this does not satisfy the actual requirements of the case. The general feeling among foreigners is that it does so, and that however gratifying it might be to the luxury of revenge to call the Corean Government to account for these acts of its subjects, it would at this moment be far wiser to postpone any such remonstrances and the demands which might accompany them until affairs in this country were more settled. The Japanese have so lately proved that they can fight their own battles, that no exhibition of the spirit of the nation is now required."

The *Pioneer*:—The following sentence from the Punjab Lieutenant-Governor's review of the latest Dispensary report might be accepted as a hint by writers of departmental reports in other provinces. "The tables have been reduced from 4 to 1, and the letter-press from 115 pages to 6; and yet, so far as His Honor can judge, the information is as complete as heretofore, and is furnished in a far more convenient shape." There is a touch of good-humoured satire in His Honor's "and yet." The Greek motto "Nothing in excess" must be as punctiliously observed in writing a blue-book, as in composing a poem, or finishing a statue. We have sometimes read departmental reports which would be none the worse for reduction "from 115 pages to 6." The matter of Mr. Dallas's report is almost as satisfactory as the form. The fact that the number of patients rose to nearly nine-tenths of a million during "one of the healthiest years ever known" says much for the growing popularity of the dispensaries. Again, some of the more important districts and municipalities have followed the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion to tax themselves for the purpose of transferring their dispensaries from the charge of hospital assistants to that of assistant surgeons.

We are glad to be able to state, says the *Madras Times*, that the Government of India has made an arrangement with the Directors of the Bank of Madras that will probably prevent the depreciation of shares that was at one time feared in consequence of Government suddenly ceasing to be shareholders in it. The Government of India will, on the early part of the January bullock train, be in possession of half or over five hundred shares, which it acquired at a premium of ten per cent. When the Government of India intimated its desire to dispose of its shares, the market price was about 18 to 19 per cent. premium; and the Directors, representing to Government that the sudden placing of so large a number of shares in our small market would depress prices unreasonably, offered to buy back the shares for the Bank at the original premium of ten per cent. and to reduce the Bank's capital by the amount of the purchase money, less premium, which will come out of the Reserve Fund, we believe. Some difficulty was made about this at Calcutta; but we learn that a favourable answer has just been received. This arrangement at once secures the interests of Government and of the Bank. Had the market been swamped by the Government shares, the price might have gone down to par, or thereabouts, to the great advantage of speculators for a subsequent rise, but to the great loss of all shareholders, including the Government. As it is, the shares will be bought in by the Bank at a reasonable price, with surplus capital that has practically been lying idle. The Bank, it appears, can get abundance of money on fixed deposits at low rates of interest, and can therefore readily spare capital for the purchase of the Government shares. The new arrangement comes into operation at the same date as the new Bank Act.

The *Morning Post* anticipates, but the statements that follow are not entirely reliable, that when the new scheme for the retirement of officers of the army comes out its principal points will be found to be as follows:—

No retirement until an officer has completed seven years service. After completion of seven years' service an officer, if allowed to retire, to be granted a lump sum according to scale in proportion to home and foreign service. A captain, on completion of twenty years' service, if not promoted, to be compulsorily retired on £200 a year; commutation, £2,646. A major, if allowed to retire within five completing twenty three years' service, to be granted a lump sum equal to the maximum voluntary retirement granted to captains. A major, if retiring after twenty three years' service and before completing seven years' service in that rank, to be granted a pension of £250; commutation, £3,186. A major completing seven years' service as substantive major, and not less than twenty years' total service to be compulsorily retired from the regiment, with a choice of (1st) £300 a year, and a step of honorary rank—commutation, £3,644; or (2nd) unattached promotion with a chance of employment other than regimental, and the half pay of lieutenant-colonel, namely, £500. Lieutenant-colonels, if allowed to retire within five years of the date of their promotion to that rank, to be granted (1st) a pension of £300 and a step of honorary rank; or (2nd) half pay, with a chance of employment other than regimental; or (3rd) of completing thirty years' total service to present full pay retirement, viz., £400 a day. Brevet-colonel on completion of five years' service as lieutenant-colonels with their regiments or on the staff, to be offered (1st) half-pay, with chance of staff employ and succession to the establishment of general officers; or (2nd) a pension of £420 and honorary rank of major-general on retirement from the army. Officers who obtained present regimental rank before the abolition of purchase shall not, while in that rank, be subjected to any new rules with regard to age or compulsory retirement. Officers who have been promoted to higher regimental rank since the abolition of purchase cannot claim exemption from any new rule. Captains who obtained that rank before the abolition of purchase shall be ineligible for regimental promotion after completing twenty-five years' service, that such a number, say fifty yearly, be allowed to retire after twenty years' service, with unattached majorities saleable at £3,300, that sum being £300 in excess of present prices. Majors who obtained that rank before the abolition of purchase to be ineligible for promotion after thirty years, but to be allowed to retire after completing twenty-seven years, with unattached lieutenant-colonelcies saleable at the price now offered by the Army Retirement Act, plus £300. These unattached promotions to be offered to captains and majors in accordance with their total full-pay service in the army. No captain or major who has been passed over for having completed twenty-five or thirty years' service to be entitled to any such promotion. No vacancies thus created to be filled from the half-pay list; regimental lieutenant-colonels on full-pay, who had obtained that rank before the abolition of purchase, on reaching the age of fifty five to be offered retirement from the army on £600 a year, with a step of honorary rank; commutation, £6,950; value given by purchase commission, £7,000. All colonels at present on half-pay who are qualified to succeed to the fixed establishment of general officer to be permitted at fifty-five to retire on £420 a year, with a step of honorary rank.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 17TH NOV.

The new Agent to the Governor General, Mr. S. P. Melvill, arrived here on Sunday morning last to assume the reins of the Baroda administration, and on Monday morning at sunrise a salute was fired from the Royal Artillery in the camp befitting his rank. Sir R. Meade—whose affability and suave manners to all who had an occasion to seek an interview, and who was always accessible, will long be remembered—after making over charge left this yesterday evening. There was at the station a guard of honour from the Gaekwar's 2nd Regiment with band and colours, formed up in full dress uniform, and a portion of the officers of the State army encased in the gold lace habiliments of their calling also embellished the platform, and that very affable and courteous gentleman Captain F. H. Jackson, the Assistant to the Agent Governor General, was also present. Not far from the Gaekwar's soldiers was formed the British guard of honour, under the command of an European officer, and all the officers of the British troops were here and a sprinkling of ladies graced the platform with their presence to bid *adieu* to Sir R. Meade, who a little after 5 P. M. quitted the Residency in the Camp to repair to the station, under a salute from the Royal Artillery. Within a few minutes of his arrival the Ahmedabad mail train hove in sight, and this was a sure signal of bustle, of grasping hands, and soon Sir R. Meade took his departure from Baroda.

The detachment of the 2nd Battalion The Royal Fusiliers were on Saturday relieved by an equivalent body of men of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment. The new comers are a fine body of men.

The repeated false alarms of the Bheels! Bheels!! Bheels!!! now seems to be on the wane, for the alarmists, perhaps owing to the increasing cold, have sought some other ground.

Rumour has it that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is thinking of coming to Baroda, and preparations in some parts have, I hear, already commenced.

POONA DURING THE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 16TH NOV.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, like many a less exalted being, has come and gone. Brief though his visit was, there is hardly a part of Poona that has not welcomed him, and even Parbutdee, that picturesque and ancient temple set on a hill, has been honored with a visit from the H.-ir-Apparent.

For weeks past there have been reports of meetings held in honorable native gentlemen's houses and wild rumours as to probable illuminations and fireworks have been rife in the Cantonment, but it was not till yesterday that any outward sign of the inward activity was presented to the public gaze. Those bright luminaries of an enlightened press, our local papers, have been vieing with each other in the number of suggestions, which they felt sure had only to be proposed to be at once acted upon by their worthy and energetic Collector, Mr. Gerard Norman. My own impression was that in the midst of so many counsellors little would have been done by the time of the arrival of our august Prince, but it is with pleasure I now record my mistake and announce to the public that Poona has risen worthy of itself in this great national event.

His Royal Highness arrived at 4-35 p.m. on Saturday afternoon in a special train accompanied by Sir Philip Wodehouse and Sir Bartle Frere and suite. Long before his arrival, vehicles of every description had been depositing their more or less precious freights at the railway station, which had been tastefully decorated with evergreens and bannerets—two stands covered with crimson cloth had been erected inside and were soon filled with gaily dressed ladies, the gentlemen contenting themselves with walking about. Outside the station various bodies of troops had been distributing themselves, under the supervision of Major Hicks and Major Watts, in the places appointed by Major General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army. The first arrival in the station compound was the guard of honor, composed of 100 rank and file, band and Queen's colour of the Royal Fusiliers under command of Captain Maude and Lieut. Mostyn and Lieut. Thackwell. The band and colour of the regiment only arrived just in time to do duty on the Prince, as they have been in Bombay since the 1st of the month with the Fusiliers' guard of honour; they formed up facing the porch of the railway station. On their right was the Governor's Body Guard in their picturesque uniform of scarlet tunics and white breeches, under the commandant, Captain Currie. While to the left at right angles was drawn up a troop of Poona Horse in their dark green and gold under the command of Captain Erskine. Outside the railway station in the open was a battery of artillery under Colonel Barry. From the station to the Sungum Bridge, the roads, along which the royal *cortege* was to pass, were lined with the troops of the garrison. On the right of the road going to the Sungum was extended the 1st Brigade, under command of Colonel Kemball, 15th Regt. N. I., consisting of 7th Royal Fusiliers, 1st Grenadiers N. I., 8th Regt. N. I., and 13th Regt N. I.; and on the left hand side of the road the 2nd Brigade under Colonel Marston, 13th Regt. N. I., covered an equal extent of ground with the 2-15th European Regt., 16 h Regt. N. I., 17th N. I., and 19th N. I. At the Sungum Bridge the corps of Sappers and Miners from Kirkee prolonged the line. Opposite the Sassoon Hospital, where the address was presented and the triumphal arch erected (quite a triumph of art for the P. W. D.), a guard of honor, consisting of 100 rank and file, with Queen's colour and band of the 8th Regiment N.I., under a European officer, was drawn up. Wooden platforms were here run up on both sides of the road, and sub-scribers of Rs. 20 were favoured with a seat, and the full benefit of the sun. All the above-mentioned troops were in position at 3-30, and fortunately the sun was from time to time hidden by the clouds. On the approach of the Royal train the Artillery belched out its welcome of 21 guns. The Prince immediately alighted and threading his way out of the station with his staff walked straight up to the Fusiliers' guard of honour, which he inspected, marching down the whole of the front rank. His Royal Highness, who was dressed in the blue cloth coat (undress) of a Field Marshal with white trousers, seemed much struck with the appearance of the men. He then got into his carriage, which, together with his stud, had arrived the previous evening, and the procession was formed. Mr. Macpherson, Assistant Collector, and a few mounted policemen showed the way to Major Pottinger, Assistant Quarter Master General, who, with the Prince's staff and half a battery of Artillery, after which the Poona Horse, then His Royal Highness' carriage escorted in front and rear by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, then another troop of Poona Horse, some more Artillery, and then the Prince's suite in carriages of every description brought up the rear. The procession advanced at a walk till it reached the Sassoon Hospital where the address was read, the troops presenting arms as the Royal carriage passed. H. R. H. again stopped after crossing the Railway Bridge to listen to some native Christian school children sing the National Anthem. After crossing the Sungum the cortege proceeded at a rapid pace to Gunnesh Khind, the Royal Artillery branching off at the railway crossing and going straight to Ganeshkhind, the Poona Horse accompanying the Prince, being encamped temporarily close to Gunnesh Khind.

Two companies of the 2-15th Y. E. R. Regiment, with band and colours, have been encamped at Government House as a guard of honour.

At 10 o'clock there was a reception at Government House, which was numerously attended, considering the shortness of the notice given. The invitations in most cases did not arrive till Sunday morning's post, and consequently were not of much use for the reception the previous night. A good many people were asked verbally at the station by A. D. C.'s and others, who had orders to spread the news far and wide. Some ladies expressed much surprise at this arrangement, as those who were not fortunate enough to drive across an A. D. C. on Saturday afternoon were not present at the reception, and next morning met with the doubtful consolation of receiving a card of invitation "to have the honour of meeting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" on the previous night. As soon as the dinner table had been cleared away and the Prince had been allowed sufficient time to digest his dinner and smoke a weed, the band of H. E. the Governor struck up the strains of a valse, and the gardens were deserted for the ball room. H. R. H. only joined in one dance, a quadrille, in which Mrs. Justice was his partner, and Lord Charles Beresford and Mrs. Whitworth, wife of the Assistant Judge, was his other partner. Shortly afterwards H. R. H. adjourned to the gardens with a few of his suite where he was seen puffing the mild Havannah and enjoying the cool, clear air of a moonlight night. At midnight the reception broke up: and a drive home with the meditative weed on a charming bright night, was by no means the least enjoyable part of the day.

Sunday was religiously observed as a day of rest. H. R. H. attended Divine Service at Gunnesh Khind when Canon Duckworth officiated. St. Mary's Church was very full in the evening, and a small crowd had collected outside, but with shame, be it said, many had entered that sacred edifice with the hope of seeing the Prince rather than of joining in the service of song. Let us hope that they severely felt the disappointment when His Royal Highness did not turn up.

On Monday afternoon there was a grand Review before H. R. H. of all the troops in Poona and Kirkee Garrisons. In addition to the normal strength of the Garrison, three Native Infantry Regiments—13th, 15th, and 19 h—have lately arrived in Poona to form a camp of exercise for a division of Bengal Horse for escort duty on the Prince. The troops were formed up at 4-30 on the General Parade Ground, facing the grand stand, in two Brigades.

The 1st Brigade, under Colonel Kemball, formed the 1st Line, 150 yards from the Race Stand, between the Ghorpooree and Wanowree bandstands. The half battery R-2 R. A., and D-4 R. A., were formed up at half intervals, half being on the right of the line and half on the left. The other regiments—the Royal Fusiliers, 1st Grenadiers N. I, 8th Regiment N. I., 13th Regiment N. I.—extended from right to left in precedence of corps, 12 paces intervals between battalions. The 2nd Brigade under Colonel Marston was similarly formed up, consisting of 2-15th European Regiment, 15th Regiment N. I., 17th Regiment N. I., 19th Regiment N. I. The bands were massed between the two brigades. At 4-30 His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, among whom were General Aitchison, Major Hall, Major Hogg, Major Waring, Major Pierse, passed down the lines, the Brigades saluting with the colours.

Pretty punctually at 5 o'clock the approach of His Royal Highness and Staff was announced by the Artillery on the right of the line firing a royal salute of 21 guns. Immediately upon the Prince's arrival on the Parade Ground the troops presented arms, the colours were lowered and the bands played the National Anthem, the word of command being given by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley then rode up to H. R. H., and, accompanied by their respective staffs, they inspected the line from right to left, the battalions remaining at "the shoulder" till the completion of the inspection of the 1st Brigade, when each regiment formed up in quarter column on its right company. At the finish of the inspection of the 2nd Brigade, and the Prince and his staff were on the eve of proceeding to the saluting flag, Lord Charles Beresford met with an accident: his horse reared and fell backwards with his rider, leaving his Lordship prostrate on the ground, and at first unable to get up. With the assistance, however, of a couple of friendly arms he was helped to a dhoolie, in which he was carried off the field; he was then put in a carriage and driven off to Gunnesh Khind. Dr. Crowe, R. A., was in immediate attendance, and it is satisfactory to hear that, although considerably shaken, his Lordship has sustained no fracture. Strange enough, Lord Charles was "pipped" off the same horse on the morning of the same day, and it is fancied that he depends rather too much on his reins and not enough on his grip in the saddle. Lord Beresford is well known as a capital whip—and new saddle, new boots, and new horse are three things, the combination of which requires more than ordinarily careful riding. The Artillery Doctor, after attending on his Lordship, created some excitement by his horse bolting away with him and making a violent charge at the carriages of His Royal Highness' suite, but I am happy to chronicle that no casualties occurred. After this little diversion the troops marched past. First the Royal Artillery, and then the Infantry Brigades in column at company distance, each regiment marching past to its own particular tune.

The 1st Brigade then halted and formed up in line of quarter columns, the Artillery trotted past and the troops formed up in divisional line of quarter columns, 24 paces between the two brigades—on the former alignment of the first brigade. Officers and colours having taken post in front, the advance in command of Sir Charles Staveley in review order, and gave the Royal salute, the men "presenting," officers saluting, and the colours lowered, while the band once more played "God save the Queen." This brought the parade to an end. The Prince rode forward and addressed the Commander-in-Chief and the regiments marched to their quarters. There can be no doubt that the Prince was much pleased with the appearance of the troops—the march past, more especially of the European regiments, being particularly good. An officer of the 15th European Regiment was carried off the field in a fainting fit, but as up to this morning he had not recovered consciousness, it is feared that he must have been severely affected by the sun. The 19th regiment had marched off, a troop of Poona Horse went through some manœuvres to exemplify Captain Hogg's system of "Mounted Infantry." Owing to the darkness which had suddenly come on, it was impossible to distinguish anything but a cloud of dust, and it was unfortunate for Captain Hogg, who was not present, that he had not the opportunity of displaying the feasibility of his ideas before the august eyes of His Royal Highness. The Prince and suite drove off immediately to the Bund Gardens to see the illuminations in his honour and on his way particularly noticed the barracks in the Ghorpooree Lines occupied by the Fusiliers, which were splendidly lit up by rows of white lights along the whole extent of front.

H. R. H. stopped only a few minutes at the Bund, not even alighting from his carriage, as he was anxious to hear how Lord Beresford was getting on, and the prospect of a dinner at the Commander-in-Chief's no doubt hurried his movements. The Lighting Committee deserve the greatest praise for the tasteful and artistic manner in which the Bund was illuminated. I heard a lady remark that it resembled fairy land, but she did not state how she had gained her experience of that mythical region. The fireworks too were not at all bad, although owing doubtless to the want of money, no great originality was displayed.

BOMBAY.

We beg to remind the gentlemen who have been summoned on the jury that the Sessions commence to-morrow, the 20th instant.

The Indo-British Institution.—The Secretary, Indo-British Institution, acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 25 from "W.G.," in response to his special appeal.

The State Ball.—The following names were omitted from the list of invitations to the State Ball published yesterday:—Mr. A. D. Saunders and Mr. E. B. King.

Transfer of Troops from Government House.—We learn that the 3rd Hussars, D-C, Royal Horse Artillery, and the 2nd Queen's will be transferred to Colaba this morning from Government House, Parell.

Theft from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.—A Christian ayah employed by the above gentleman was sent to jail for six months yesterday, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having stolen a few cloths and a couple of rupees from her master.

Ill-treating a Horse.—Constable Atkins yesterday prosecuted two coachmen for having cruelly beaten their horses. The charge was heard before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and the prisoners having been convicted, were fined Rs. 3 each.

Furious Driving.—A Massulman, named Feroze, was fined Rs. 20 for this offence at the Fort Police Court yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee. The prisoner was found guilty on the evidence adduced which proved that he had driven in a reckless manner and had thereby knocked down a native and injured him slightly.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th November, was 336, being 5 more than in the preceding week, 6 less than the total of the week ending 17th November 1874, and 42 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 250 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Cleaning Horses on the Public Road.—Two ghorawallas were fined one rupee each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for having cleaned their horses while they were standing on the public road. This is a step in the right direction. The lanes between Meadow Street and Rampart Row are often almost impassable and most dangerous from the number of horses standing, being cleaned in front of their stables.

A Sharp Captain.—Mr. Walker, the Assistant Shipping Master of Bombay, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and informed him that the captain of the ship Fortuna had recently paid off two of his crew, and was going so had stopped a sum of £15 from their wages as a bonus, contrary to the rules. The men said in order to get away from the ship they had agreed to give the captain £15 each, and that the captain, in order to defraud the Shipping Master, had entered that sum on the ship's articles as having been advanced to them, before their arrival at Bombay. Mr. Walker said that he hoped the captain would pay for his attendance in Court, as he had promised to do so. Mr. Cooper said that in the event of his not doing so, it was desirable that Mr. Walker should appear before him again and take a summons against the captain.

Charge against a Captain.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr Walker, the Assistant Shipping Master, summoned Mr. C. P. Cooper and prosecuted the captain of one of the vessels now in harbour for having paid off some of his men at Moulmein without the consent of the Shipping Master at that port. The captain in defence said that he had left Moulmein for some days, and during his absence the men had been discharged by the supercargo (a native), who had no doubt acted in ignorance. He was willing to pay any fine imposed, and had told the Shipping Master that he would pay any claim he wished to make. Mr. Cooper said that in the absence of Mr. Brebner, the Shipping Master, he would hold over his decision until Thursday next, before which time he hoped to have the advantage of consulting him.

The late Dinner at the Strangers' Home.—The wines and liquors at the late dinner to the inmates of the Strangers' Home were supplied by the liberality of Mr. Arthur Crawford and some other gentlemen; but all the food, vegetables, fruit and firewood were the gift of the tradesmen of Crawford Market. Two Mussulmans sent two carcases of beef, and one man, Joseph Gunny, sent 26 sheep all ready dressed for cooking. There were besides 14 maunds of potatoes, 7 maunds of onions, and 1 bag of rice, flour, and sugar sent. Those who partook of the liberality of the Crawford Market tradesmen were—60 belonging to the Strangers' Home, 75 in the Workhouse in the House of Correction, 25 of the Pensioners' Home, Tardeo, and 14 Sanapore pensioners, or 174 in all, and the cost of the dinner, without the liquors, was not less than Rs. 600.

Two Soldiers of H.M.'s 2-7th Fusiliers sentenced to three month' Imprisonment.—Privates Henry Cobley and William Chambers *alias* W. Brown Stanton were found guilty, on Wednesday last, by Colonel G. C. Ewezard, the Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, of committing theft of two silver spoons from the Messrs. D. Mocks and Co. on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The watches were not found in the possession of the above privates.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 18.

PRESENTS TO THE BOMBAY AGENT OF H. H. THE NIZAM.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee, the Bombay agent of His Highness the Nizam, was requested to call upon Sir Salar Jung at the latter's residence, Malabar Hill. On meeting Mr. Punthakee the Nawab expressed to him his entire satisfaction with the arrangements that had been made at so many different bungalows for the comfort and convenience of himself, the members of the Nizam's deputation, and for the officers of their suites generally. The Nawab then presented to Mr. Muncherjee, as a slight token of his regard, a shawl, the diamond ring and a diamond necklace. He also presented a diamond *surpech* to each of Mr. Muncherjee's sons, Mr. Bomanjee and Mr. Dinshaw, and a diamond necklace to two of Mr. Muncherjee's sons-in-law. The whole of the presents were of the estimated value of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. After the customary salutations, Mr. Punthakee left the bungalow of the Nawab.

TREAT TO NATIVE TROOPS.

The amounts marked paid have been received by Major Prendergast Walsh. Subscribers who have not yet paid will much oblige by forwarding their donations either to Major Walsh or to the editor.

Names.	Amount.	Remark
Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H Bayley.....	Rs. 100	Paid
Hamilton Maxwell, Esquire.....	50	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scoble	50	
P Ryan, Esquire.....	20	
Mr. and Mrs. Constant	10	Paid
Prendergast Walsh, Esquire.....	20	Paid
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball	25	
Sir Charles Sargent	20	
M. Balfour, Esquire	25	
J. L. Lushington, Esquire	20	
W. G. Hall, Esquire	20	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green	20	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott	20	
T. Lang, Esquire.....	20	
G A Barnett, Esquire.....	20	Paid
Mr. Punishkhan	20	
Major Kettlewall, 20th Regt, N. I.....	20	
T. Wood, Esquire, B. B & C I. Railway	10	
Major Durand	20	Paid
S. S. Farooqi, Esquire.....	20	Paid
Colonel W. S. Hatch.....	10	Paid
Peroo Mahomed	10	Paid
Grand Total....	550	

THE THEATRICAL SQUABBLE CASE.

DEVIDAS MOORLEEDHURDAS *v.* GOOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

The hearing of this case, the facts of which have already been published in our columns, was resumed at the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity said he understood, when the court rose on the day before the vacation, that the plaintiff's case was closed.

Mr. Latham—Not quite. I have to call a short witness, and to put in a translation of a notice.

Hussunbhoy Rahim was then called and examined by Mr. Latham—I am a coal merchant. In November 1874 I attended at the Alfred Theatre to see the play of "Indur-Sabha" performed. The female characters were acted by persons, one of whom was Heera. It was a play, and I saw it. There was nothing improper in the play. I did not think there was anything improper in women appearing on the stage. No Mahomedan would consider it improper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I did not go to the defendant after he had refused to let the plaintiff have the use of the theatre. I read an advertisement in a newspaper and went to see the play. I paid ten rupees for a seat, which was the best. I did not notice any detectives inside the theatre. I am not a regular theatre goer, but go there whenever I wish to see a play. I may have gone five or seven times during the last two years. I did not go behind the scenes. There were women on the stage, but I saw no ladies amongst the boxes. I bought the ticket at the door. I know the plaintiff Devidas, but not the other plaintiff. I have known Devidas four or five years.

The Judge—How long was the performance given after the refusal?

Mr. Latham—A month after. The refusal was in October, and the performance was given in November 1874.

A translation of a Gujeratee notice was put in, and the plaintiff's case closed here.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed the court on behalf of the defendant. He said there were two principal points for the consideration of the court; 1, whether the defendant was justified in refusing to allow the use of the theatre; and 2, what damages the plaintiff sustained in consequence of the refusal. He (Mr. Inverarity) was sorry that his learned leader, Mr. Phirozshaw, who had attended to the case throughout, was absent from Bombay; and in his absence, he (Mr. Inverarity) would comment upon the plaintiff's case as well as he could, hoping that his Lordship would forbear with him if he made any mistakes. He had felt the force of the observations made by his Lordship during the hearing that the main question was as to the amount of damages; but still he did not despair of being able to make good certain points which, he thought, were at least worthy of consideration. He must, in the first place, ask his Lordship to consider the circumstances connected with theatrical performances in Bombay to be wholly distinct from those of England. In Bombay a man who introduced women on the stage would be a ruined man. No family man would support him, so great was the popular prejudice against bringing women on the stage. Such being the general feeling, it became necessary for the manager of a theatre to make strict enquiries, before letting the house, as to the style of persons who were going to perform, and more especially as to the character of the women, if any, who were to take a part in the performance. The case for the plaintiff was that the defendant knew all about it. The evidence which the learned counsel intended to call would show that such was not the fact. What the plaintiff stated in the witness-box was not even referred to in the plaint. There was not a word in the plaint to the effect that the defendant was informed of the character of the persons who were going to perform at his theatre. Now, the learned counsel had never heard the fact mentioned before, yet the fact was that there were fifty native theatrical companies in Bombay, to one or the other of whom the Grant Road Theatre was let almost daily for dramatic performances. The learned counsel for the plaintiff had admitted in his opening statement that the women who performed on the occasion in question were of the *naigain* class. Now, Mr. Inverarity thought that, from the appearance of the woman Heera, the gem of the company, the court could draw an inference that she was not a member of the *naigain* class at all, but belonged to a lower order.

The Judge—How am I to know whether she is of the *naigain* class or not?

Mr. Inverarity said that was not impossible. (A laugh.) She herself stated she was a Rajpoot, which was certainly most irreconcileable with the contrary statement that she was a *naigain*. The learned counsel said he was not going to speak on the question of public policy or public morality; but he must say that, considering the feeling of the native community against the appearance of women on the stage, and more especially the feeling of the theatrical world in Bombay, the person who went to the manager to engage the theatre was bound to apprise him of the special character of the persons who were to perform. The absence of such special information was unfair to the manager, who believed that the actors were of the usual class connected with native theatricals. If prostitutes were to be brought on the stage, the person who engaged the house was bound to communicate the circumstance to the manager. The defendant had been in the theatrical profession for many years, and was a most respectable person notwithstanding the sneers levelled at him by his learned friend in his opening statement. A man in the defendant's position, if he had had the slightest inkling of an idea that prostitutes were to come upon the stage at his theatre, would have at once refused to let it for any sum of money; and the fact was that, in this instance, he was misled by the representations of the plaintiff. Suppose a person let his house in a respectable neighbourhood, and learned soon afterwards that twenty prostitutes were to be kept there, it would be unjust to force him to carry out the contract.

The Judge said that would be using the house for an immoral purpose. A man might rent a house and use it in any way he liked, provided he was not using it for an illegal or immoral purpose.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship to look at the point both ways. He said that the plaintiff was going to use the defendant's house for an immoral purpose; and secondly, that plaintiff was bound to tell the defendant that he intended to bring prostitutes upon the stage. The learned counsel made those remarks in reference to the point whether the court thought it was likely the defendant knew at the time what the theatre was going to be used for. In his letter to the plaintiff's attorney, he (defendant) distinctly stated his objection was to his theatre being made a pernicious example by prostitutes figuring upon the stage, expressing at the same time his readiness to allow the performances to continue the following day if the objectionable part (the prostitutes) were eliminated out of the programme. There was no answer from plaintiff to that letter. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that, in refusing to allow the

spite. Mr. Saunders commends Sir Salar Jung's "earnest attention" to this powerful and portentous copy of a newspaper, and impresses upon him—[here threat begins]—" the absolute necessity, in the interest of his Highness the Nizam, and of your own reputation, as the able and enlightened administrator of this Government, of your silencing all invidious and hostile criticism, by at once giving a distinct and graceful contradiction to the very natural, but at the same time highly injurious remarks which will be repeated in the columns of every journal in the country, by forthwith accepting, in the most graceful and appropriate terms, on behalf of this Highness the Nizam, the courteous invitation given him by the Government of India."—To this Sir Salar Jung answers by declaring the *Bombay Gazette* telegram to be false, and its leading article not a subject for diplomatic correspondence. He vows that he has told the truth, and has not lied about the little Nizam's feebleness—his scrofulous temperament, &c.—" though it is a delicate matter to mention." " We have told you the plain, simple truth, and given in detail our reasons; and if we are disbelieved it will be a misfortune beyond control. It our would be impossible for us, I beg to repeat, to incur the responsibility of subjecting his Highness to the risk of the journey. We should incur the lasting reprobation of all his Highness's subjects should any evil happen to his Highness, and not escape the censure even of the British Government. We do not say that his Highness *refuses* to go on any plea of his dignity or rank, or asks for any *condition* on which to go; but, entirely on account of his tender years and delicate constitution, we solicit the British Government only to excuse his attendance for a time."

Our Resident's reply to this letter again points out "the gravity of the interests involved in your coming to a sound and judicious decision on the question—as already pointed out in the leading article of the *Bombay Gazette*." This brings Sir Salar Jung to a display of a little more domestic detail, for the British Resident's information :—

"The matter stands thus: Supposing the Nizam is taken to Bombay, the question will be, whether we should take him *alone*, or with his mother and grandmother. His Highness's attachment to his mother is so great that nothing but actual force would compel him to go without her. Any such force would cause the greatest excitement in the Palace and outside, accompanied by great crying in the zenana; and this would make his Highness himself cry, as he is much given to crying when anything puts him out or his feelings are hurt, which might prove injurious, besides the after effect of separation from his mother. In the other case, his Highness's mother is not in good health, having been suffering only a few days ago from painful scrofulous swellings. She is now better, but it is very doubtful whether she can be prevailed upon to go at all. The grandmother is very old, and subject to rheumatism, from which she is always suffering. Besides, you are aware these ladies have never travelled out of the country, and the very mention of the journey would fill them with the greatest alarm. The ladies could not be compelled to go, even if we went the length of forcing the Nizam. If threats or persuasion could prevail with the ladies, then all would be right, except the risk to his Highness's health; but, if they persistently refuse to go, then the only alternative would be to take his Highness by force, and of the consequences that may follow I leave you to judge yourself."

Sir Salar Jung adds, "You know that I am not overanxious about matters of etiquette, and therefore any notions about his Highness's dignity and so forth are not worth alluding to." But "I am at times compelled to urge upon you what I consider to be just and proper in my opinion in business matters, but am always anxious to be the means of increasing and strengthening the friendship between the two Governments, and, as I find myself placed in a very critical position with regard to the present question, I have thought it best to lay the most delicate points before you."

At this point the Resident's heart seems to soften. He writes a few hurried lines to Lord Northbrook, deprecating any action being taken by the Government of India" without further advice; he acknowledges the difficult position in which Sir Salar Jung is placed with reference to "zenana influence," and also the Indian Minister's anxiety at all times "to meet the wishes of the British Government." "I feel confident," says Mr. Saunders, that "the step you have now taken and its motives will be fully appreciated by his lordship, and will undoubtedly prevent the adoption by the Government of India of any course of policy which might prove distasteful or embarrassing to your Government, or detrimental to the interests of his Highness the young Nizam." [What was to be done to the child if he did not or could not go to Bombay does not appear.] At the same time our Resident thinks that, as the Nizam's extreme delicacy of constitution has been alleged, all along, as the sole reason for declining the invitation, Lord Northbrook may not feel disposed, "accepting under the guarantee of competent medical authority, to relieve you of the responsibility of coming to a decision on the point, by assuming it himself." But before he gets to the end of this letter, Mr. Saunders says he is now really in hopes that he may be permitted to announce to the Viceroy without further delay that the invitation has been accepted; and he intimates an opinion that he himself can manage his Highness the Nizam's mother: he allows, however, that the grandmother, with "her age, her infirmities, and her rheumatic affections," had better be left untroubled. Upon this Sir Salar observes that these ladies may not be so easily dealt with as Mr Saunders imagines: and adds, "When I referred to the risks of his Highness's health, *I meant* in the company of his mother; and of course without those risks would be greatly increased." Further he says—"I was sorry to find you still refer in your letter to the opinion of medical authorities, when I have already furnished you with the certificates of four of his Highness's attending physicians, men who hold the highest diplomas of a college superintended by your own officers, and who are therefore trusted by us for professional ability and honour. On the opinion of any doctor who has not been in attendance on his Highness we can place no reliance, as he must necessarily be ignorant of his Highness's habit of body and antecedent medical history." But—Sir Salar gives in.

"If, after perusing my explanations, all tendered in genuine good faith, his Excellency the Viceroy is of opinion that a non-compliance with the proposal will prove detrimental to his Highness's interests, notwithstanding the possible risks to his health, and that he *must* undertake the journey for his own and his country's well-being, then his Highness must go to Bombay under any circumstances, and at all hazards."

In a following letter Sir Salar Jung writes especially to say that if the Viceroy says the Nizam shall attend the Prince of Wales, "then, of course, nothing more is needed, as all responsibility will be removed from us"—his Ministers. But this is a responsibility which the British Government refuses to take. Against his own judgment Sir Salar Jung must do what the Viceroy wishes; he must do it, or bring his country to grief; if he does it, and if any ill consequences follow from his enforced consent, then nobody but Sir Salar Jung must be blamed for those consequences. Our Resident says:—

"It is my duty plainly to inform you that, in accordance with the line of policy you have taken up, there are but two courses available for adoption by his Excellency the Viceroy, should he be called upon under pressure of the responsibility which you most injudiciously and unbecomingly seek to impose upon him, to decide the question of his Highness's visit to Bombay, and that neither of the two courses open to him to select can prove otherwise than detrimental and embarrassing—not to say disastrous—to his Highness's interests, and to the welfare and reputation of your own Government; and it is both my duty and my earnest desire to avert, by all means within my own power and influence, such unpleasant consequences, which a continued persistence in the line of conduct you have taken up must entail upon the youthful Sovereign, and his at present flourishing country. You have deemed it becoming, in spite of what I have already written to you on that subject, to throw upon his Excellency the Viceroy the invidious task of determining whether or not compulsion shall be brought to bear upon his Highness, by an order being issued directing the attendance of his Highness the Nizam at Bombay."

Further, Mr. Saunders threatens that, unless he can get a more satisfactory answer from Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam's most responsible governor, he will see what can be done with "others who are interested in the welfare of his Highness the young Nizam by ties of consanguinity:" in other words, he will go behind the Minister and see what can be done with the zenana. Moreover, our Resident doubts—in diplomatic language—whether the doctor's certificate is not "all a hum"—"can attach no importance to to it whatever" as long as Sir Salar declines to submit it to "such a test as can alone satisfy the Government of India as to its real worth or the reverse."

To this hot and threatening letter the Indian statesman replies by saying, "Let your Dr. Wyndowe, then, see the Nizam, and give his opinion regarding his health, and whether he considers his Highness fit to undertake the journey to Bombay." Thereupon our Resident answers, "I decline your proposal, because you have already said that you can place no reliance on the opinion of any doctor who is not well acquainted with his Highness's constitution;"—Mr. Saunders forgetting that it was not for Sir Salar Jung's satisfaction but for the Viceroy's that Dr. Wyndowe was to be called in. "Besides," says our Resident, "I consider the question is not one which it is at all necessary in its present state to submit to the arbitrament of the doctors, but is essentially a political case, and such as cannot be solved in any other way than that which you gave me to understand when I left you yesterday that you had fairly and fully resolved upon adopting." (For on that occasion, it seems, Sir Salar had promised that the child should make the journey required of him.) If (says Mr. Saunders, in continuation) you keep to that resolution, then "I shall have great pleasure, if judged advisable, in deputing Dr. Wyndowe to wait upon his Highness the Nizam not only now, but from time to time until November next, when he would be in a fair position to certify as to the effect which a journey to Bombay with all its attendant circumstances, would be likely to produce on his Highness the Nizam. Indeed, I would hold myself bound before his Highness left Hyderabad to use every means which might approve itself to your own judgment and mine for the purpose of my being enabled to satisfy his Excellency the Viceroy that his Highness' health would not be exposed to undue risk on the occasion in question."

This letter settles the matter. Sir Salar Jung acknowledges that he did promise, "as it then appeared to be the only course left open to me. But on carefully reading through the letter which heralded your visit, I found the burden of responsibility thrown on my shoulders so great that I was desirous of lightening it a little. I was also anxious to satisfy you if possible with respect to the value of the opinion of his Highness' attending physicians, by placing it within your power to apply to it the test which in your letter you insisted on deeming necessary. . . . Your present communication, however, so materially alters the aspect of the question that I have no hesitation, after the cordial assurances contained in it, in sending you at once an acceptance of the Government of India's proposal."—Here the correspondence virtually closes; the rest in diplomatic leather and prunella.

And now, little more than a month afterward, we see our Government taking off its hat to the Indian Minister, and acknowledging that he was not shamming; that he really did tell the truth; that the poor little rickety prince of eight years old is not in a state to be bullied into a journey to Bombay. So the telegram of yesterday must be read—unless, indeed, the ladies of the zenana have proved, too much for our Resident, after all.

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VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS
(Wickered.)

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	103	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.
The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description :—
All in Bond in India.
The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33 0	—	
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24 0	26 0	
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20 0	22 0	
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16 0	18 0	
SACRAMENTAL WINES	22 0	—	

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
" black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36	36 0
Do. do. in Pint flasks		14 0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22	0 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks		13 0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks		10 0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16	0 0
Do. in Flasks		9 0
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11 0
GIN, London Old Tom. first quality		13 0
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality		15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-0	186	...
" " 2	7-0	148	...
" " 3	5-4	111	...
" " 4	4-4	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'S CELEBRATED COGNACS.

	Qts.	Pts.
* ONE STAR, in great demand	21	4
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	22	8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	23	0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	25	0
** TWO STARS	24	0
*** THREE STARS, superior	27	0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	38	0

The above quotations are not "in bond" but include charges to our Godown with the exception of the enhanced Custom Duty to be added at Rs. 2 per case.
ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the best description, per case, Rs. 22.
LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	33	35
NOYEAU best	35	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	25	28
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Not Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-12 " "
COOPER A VATTING
OF PORTER AND STOUT.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Not Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-8 " "
MEMO. OF TERMS.
An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Trade Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.
N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

ON HAND.
J. & W. TOLLEY'S GUNS & RIFLES.
D. B. Express Rifle, 500 guage, complete, Rs. 500 | D. B. C. F. Smooth-bore Shot Gun, complete, Rs. 250
CASHMERE SHAWLS & RAMPUR CHADERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED have just received direct from the Manufacturers, a CHOICE and ELEGANT CONSIGNMENT of the above INDIAN SHAWLS, ranging in price from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100, of different colours and finest texture. These Shawls are admirably adapted as presents for friends at Home. Apply to
N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
8, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Po